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occasions.

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Weather Forecast for Saturday. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—For Oklahoma and Indian ferrotor: Pair, west winds, becoming variable. For Missouri: Fair, west winds. For Nebracka and Kanias: Pair, westerly winds,

rade: Increasing cloudiness Saturday, rain or store Suittle), Variable winds.

AS TO CURRENCY REPORM.

In 1896 the Republican party promised the people currency reform, and shortly after his imagguration President McKinley un dertook to redeem this pledge by asking congress for the appointment of a cur rency commission to investigate and report upon a plan. A bill providing for such a commission passed the Republican house but was defeated in the free silver senate. Now that the Republican party has come to power in both of these bodies, and in view of the special session that likely will be called for the consideration of financial matters, it will be interesting to consider the proposals that may be expected to come before congress asking to be enacted

into law.

On the first of last January Mr. Gage. secretary of the treasury, incorporated in his annual report a plan for currency reform. He claimed for it that it was builded upon existing foundations, and therefore could be carried out without much shock to existing business conditions First and foremost, it provides for the partial retirement of the treasury notes from active circulation. When any of these notes come into the hands of the treasury department, either by redemption or in any other manner, up to the sum of \$200,000,000, they are to be set apart in the reserve or redemption fund, only to be reissued in exchange for gold. When the redemption division first goes into operation it will have a reserve fund of \$125,000. 000 in gold to protect \$346,000,000 of legatender notes, and \$107,000,000 in treasury notes of 1899-a reserve of about per cent' against notes for which gold may be demanded. But with \$200,000,000 of these notes in possession of the division, or when they are reissued in exchange for gold, the reserve fund will amount to more than 75 per cent. In order to encourage the deposit of the treasury notes it is provided that anyone so depositing may take out in exchange an equal amount of circulating notes. The term treasury notes includes silver certificates.

To take the place of the retiring treasury notes it is provided that national banks may increase their circulation in three different ways. The proposed bill extends the present limit of eleculation from 99 to 100 per cent of the capital of the bank, from 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds to 100 per cent, and permits the base of certain notes upon the general assets tion not secured by deposited security tax of I per cent per annum is imposed to furnish the government a safety fund to protect the government in giving its guarantee to the notes. Of course all of these general provisions are hedged about with many safeguards.

After President McKinley's proposed commission had been defeated in the senate a private commission was appointed by the executive officers of what is known as the "Indianapolis monetary convention," and this commission, composed of some of the ablest financiers of the country, has reported a plan radically different from that of Secretary Gage, for it involves a total elimination of the treasury notes and provides for the issue of bank notes without a deposit of security with the government. The plan of retiring the treasury notes provides that as fast as they are presented for redemption in gold they shall be canceled, up to the amount of fiffy million dollars; after that no more shall be canceled for five years, except an amount equal to and not exceeding the increase of national bank notes issued, after the cancellation of the fifty millions. At the end of five years one-fifth of the amount then outstanding shall be retired, and at the end of ten years all that is then outstanding shall cease to have the legal tender quality. Every member of the commission was pronounced and decided in the opinion that the government notes,

including gold and silver certificates,

should be retfred. To replace the retiring national notes the commission recommends a system of issuing bank notes which will in ten years do away entirely with the present requirement of the deposit of bonds with the government. Substituted therefor are the united resources of all the banks that shall issue notes. In considering the nature of the assets of the banks of the country the commissioners declare they were impressed by the magnitude of the fact that these assets were secured by and based on the active business of the country, and that their goodness was based upon that which was the condition procedent of all solvency, corporate and governmental; that no disaster could occur which could affect the value of notes thus secured; that no business revulsion had ever taken place in this or any other country of an extent that would have impaired the value of bank notes had they been thus secured. "It is conceivable, says the commissioners' report, "that ; government may become bankrupt while the great portion of the private business of the country remains solvent; this has often occurred. It is not conceivable that the bulk of the private business of a coun try can become worthless and the government of that country remain solvent; this has never occurred. The banks are bound thus together, not for the purpose of securing the individual noteholders, but in order that, by reason of the deficiency

thrown upon all bank notes. It is altogether probable that the legis-Intion will be along the line laid down by Secretary Gage, rather than in harmony with the radical demands of the Indian apolis commission. The people are pretty well satisfied with the present national

of a single bank, discredit may not be

banking system, and when it is reformed so that more currency, safely secured by the government, can be issued, they will be content to get along with it for some years at least. The chief objection to the existence of the treasury note has been its menace to the gold reserve-the endless chain which so vexed the national treasury a few years ago. The Gage plan seems to have removed this objection in a large degree without calling for an actual cancellation of the government notes. If the Gage plan included a means of making national banks absolutely safe to ill depositors it probably would form as radical a departure from old methods as congress would care to take at this time. By degrees, however, the nation is likely to come to some such system as that proosed by the Indianapolis commission, for t is regarded by eminent financiers as beng in principle the final and correct solution of the banking problem.

STRIVING FOR VINDICATION.

Those particularly yellow yellow journal whose bitter and unjust criticism of the war administration brought down upon them the indignant protests of a patriotic people have been making desperate efforts to vindicate themselves before the public. They have seized with avidity upon every letail of mismanagement, neglect or bad adgment, as developed by the investigation commission or through other sources and have totally lost sight of whatever credit the nation deserves for having waged a successful war against Spain This actitude of antagonism-an attitude wholly un-American and unpatriotic-way inspired in some instances by political preipilice, and in others by pure yellowness, o inhealthy appetite for sensationalism. In no instance was it inspired by the kind o public spirit that seeks to make reforms.

The war was not without mistakes, neg lect and other shortcomings. No war was ever-especially when waged by a nation that has only two or three wars in a century. But war is war, and you can't make a dress parade of it. There were some things in the management of the campaigns of the Spanish-American conflict that need investigation, and they are be ing investigated; but the politician or the editor who attempts to bring discredit upon the nation for the errors or misconduct of misser officials is not patriotic, and, not being patriotic, deserves the condemnation of the people, and usually receives it.

Ever since the testimony of such men s General Wheeler, General Lee and others upon whose political bias the yellow journals had relied for evidence to sustain their assaults, and especially since the report of General Miles proved much less heavily charged than had been hoped, these faultfinders have been in despair. They have seen, and felt, the gross error com mitted in making wholesale charges against the war department. It is especially disheartening to the faulthinding con tingent to notice that as the official investigation has progressed, General Miles, of whom they made an idol because he said some things derogatory to Secretary Alger, has been shown to have been responsible for the worst mistakes of the war-mistakes in selecting camp sites.

The second interview with Senator Hunna on the tariff situation is much more plausible than the first, Indeed, the first interview, which the senator declares contained misquotations, and left openings for misconstructions, was never credited in its entirety by these who know Mr. Hanna's views on protection in general and his opinion of the Dingley law in particular. That he should have condemned the existing tar-

SENATOR HANNA AND THE TARIFF.

does, as stated in his second interview, recognize the fact that unforeseen contingencies have arisen that demand larger revenues than those provided by that law For this reason Senator Hanna, as well a every other wideawake statesman, believed that some features of the war tax must be made permanent. Our larger military establishment, our increased navy and the necessity of maintaining both military and naval protection in new and distant quarters, will be an expense until such time as these possessions may be made to yield

sustaining revenues, Senator Hanna has called attention to one fact that is not given enough consideration by those who dislike the Dingley law. It is change in our manufacturing industries under the operation of the new protective schedules. At present, and for the first time in the history of the country, we are exporting more manufactures than we are importing. This naturally brings down the revenue hitherto collected from imports, but it has not reduced the scale of wages in operation in the United States. While this revival among the industries has been a great benefit to the operators, the laboring classes and to the consumers as well, it necessitates some measure to provide for consequent deficiencies in government revenues. All this, however, has nothing to do with the fact that the Dingley law has accomplished all

that it was said it would accomplish. A SUNFLOWER CLUB.

The organization of a club by the ex-Kansans living in Kansas City should result in a still closer union between the interests of the state and the metropolis that bears its name. The business and social relations between the city and the state ould scarcely be more intimate if the ity were wholly on the Kansas side of the state line. Yet there are some interests common to both that may be promoted by who have adopted the city as a home and as a business or professional field, but who have not lost their affection for the Sunflower state. The "formerly of Kansas" contingent is a vital factor in the city's population, and its efforts to establish a home and a place for the entertainment of the "of Kansas" guests is a movement in the right direction. So here's to the Sign of the Sunflower, and may its frequenters

According to the Kansas City Star, "the genuine witnesses have only begun to testity." Fitzhugh Lee, Joe Wheeler and other distinguished witnesses were spurious because they didn't give the Star's sort of

testimony. According to Altgeld, of Illinois, the result of the recent elections is a stinging rebuke to the McKinley administration. It is difficult to believe that a man who talks such rank nonsense is as intelligent as Altgeld is reported to be.

The Washington Post, usually a bright and cheery paper, has darkly pessimistic moments. In one of these it remarks, "There will be other Jerry Simpsons and James Hamilton Lewises."

General Breckinridge says Miles is the greatest soldier in the American army,

other high army officer-General Nelson A. Milles

Michigan seems bent on accumulating no toriety. In addition to rolling up a big majority for Pingree she has placed three Smiths on her congressional delegation.

At a time when most Kansas banks are bursting with an excess of deposits it is somewhat startling to find one bursting in the old Democratic way.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is one of those admirable Democrats who believe this is a nation with a big N, and that the N ought to grow bigger. A Chicago paper says library books spread

much more widely, the libraries will probably be tolerated. If the Spanish commissioners will take a common sense view they will see that there

disease. But as they spread information

is nothing to arbitrate. The case is already decided. Perhaps Adelina Patti was impressed by Mr. Cleveland's remark about married life

being "one grand, sweet song." The demand for the whole of the Philippines has convinced Spain that the Yankee pig is a full grown hog.

KANSAS TOPICS.

The announcement that ex-Judge Steve Osborn, of Salina, will become a candidate for speaker of the Kansas house, is remindful of a story Steve used to tell on himself. In the early days of Western Kansas he was a poor but industrious young man, striving to practice law at the little town of Ness City, About all the practice there was to do was before the United States land office at Wakeeney and whenever Steve had a case in that tribunal his poverty compelled him to cross the forty miles intervening between the towns on foot. One snowy night in late November he found himself lost from the road, but before darkness came entirely be found his way to a ranchman's house where he was cordially welcomed for the night. The remainder of the story, in Judge Osborn's words, goes as follows:

The house was one of a familiar plains type, being a big, one-room affair built out of soil. At one end was a fireplace, which served alike for glving warmth and cooking, and included in the rest of the furniture was one solitary bedstead. Inasmuch as the family consisted of the man and wife and six small children I soon commenced to wonder where they all slept and what manner of provision could be made for myself, the guest.

"After the chores had been done and the anchman had made his stock safe for the night, we all sat down to a good ranch supper; or, rather, the ranchman and I did. for there were but two chairs in the house and the wife and children stood up to take their food. After supper we men drew up to the fireplace and smoked our pipes while the woman cleared up the supper dishes. The evening passed pleasantly, and about o'clock I observed the woman prepare three of the children for bed, after which she tucked them into the only bedstead in the house. They went off to sleep presenty, and then the woman carefully removed them from the bed and sat them up against the wall close to the fireplace, after which she put the three remaining children to bed in the same manner. I began to catch onto the game by this time, and it tickled me half to death. By and by the last three children went off to the land of nod, and they, too, were carefully removed to a place along the wall. Then turning to me the good people told me I was to occupy the bed for the night and that it was ready

"Naturally I protested against taking the only bed in the house and declared that 1 not, but no amount of protest could move these hospitable people and at last I reluctantly turned in, leaving my host and slept sounder in my life. I had been made dead tired by the long walk of the day before and the soft bed was very seductive. I did not wake until day was breaking, and then I encountered the most astonishing thing I ever met with in my life."

"What was that?" chorused the boys who had been listening to Steve's entrancing

story. "I found the man and woman in bed and I was sitting with the kids along the wall."

Anna Marie Nellis, the Topeka girl who is completing her musical education in Germany, recently visited the palace of Frederick the Great at Potsdam, where she learned many interesting things from the guides who show the sights to visitors "In front of this palace," says Miss Nellis at the beginning of an account which is as breezy as her own beloved Kansas, "is a huge lime tree, which is protected by an iron fence to keep souvenir-hunters from whittling it to pieces. It is connected with the history of the great Frederick in a peculiar way. The old king was cross, sometimes, like kings and other folks are apt to be, and would not always allow his subjects to approach him with their grievances or applications for postoffices and such things. His principal business office was in the second story of the palace, the windows of which overlooked the Havel river, and the old lime tree was directly opposite where he would sit at his work.

"Large mirrors are on the walls of the room and they reflected every object moving in front of the windows. Frederick's politicians soon learned the situation exactly, and when they wished to see the a closer fraternity among the Kansans king they would climb the tree and look appealingly toward the palace windows. The king could see the man in the tree reflected in the mirrors opposite his desk, and if he was willing to hear the applicant he would motion to the reflection in the mirror and the happy man in the tree would hosten to his royal master, and the next man would climb up and await his turn. Sometimes there would be many men walting for their turn to climb the tree. When I learned these facts, I understood what is meant by the saying that a politician is

'up a tree.' " Tuking up German history a little further back, Miss Nellis recites some of the idiosyncrasies of Frederick William L. lows: "One of his whims was to have a regiment of giant soldlers-the tallest to be found in the world. He had his agents in when one came to be enlisted he would be measured in this measuring machine, and inless the man were at least seventy-eight inches in height he would be rejected. We all were measured in the machine and not one of our party could have been accepted by the giant-collector. Our guide said I lacked exactly one foot of being tall enough. "This old Frederick William I. had an-

other whim, which induced him to form a This coincides with the view held by an smoking club in this palace, where he and and how much to artificial causes like the going home slowly, but as Spain has been

his guests would meet as equals and each would call the other by his first name, as boys would, and then they all would drink as much beer as their corporeal capacities would sustain, while smoking long clay y affirm, therefore, that the present rise in commodity prices is permanent. pipes filled with the strongest tobacco ob-

"Another whim of his impelled him to prevent his wife and daughters from wearing any jewelry in public, although they had plenty of it, and the old grum bler had plenty of gold to buy ten times as much as they could possibly wear. He forbade court parties except on very seldon

"One day, feeling particularly generous he told Sophia Dorothea (that was his wife's name) that she might have a fin court party. Many fitled guests were !u vited and the palace was made brillian with beautiful decorations. Frederick Wil iam was affected with gout and conclude he wouldn't attend the party; so he had hi tobacco club summoned to meet in their rooms and smoke and drink beer while the dancing was in progress in the ballroom The members of the club were at the party when they were summoned by the king. They swore to themselves a couple of time: or so, but they had to obey the king. They left the bullroom and joined the king i

the smoking room. "About midnight the old fellow concluded he hadn't been really mean yet all day, so he called his man servant to help him walk, and then ordered the smoking club to follow. He went to the ballroom, but the news was spread of his coming, before he appeared, and the queen and her daughters began to take off their earrings, bracelets, brooches and other jeweled ornaments and hid them in their pockets so 'the old man' wouldn't see them. He ordered Sophia Dorothea to come with him and he then led his little procession to another room, where were two coffins, brought in that day. He informed his wife that these were for her and himself when occasion should require, and he was anxious to know if the furniture would fit. He actually made the poor queen lie down in her coffin and then he was helped to get into his own receptacle."

Miss Nellis describes the room occupied by Frederick William's tobacco club as being hung with cheap tapestries and filled with poor furniture. On the walls hung pictures painted by Frederick himself, and the poor quality of the art is ludicrously set forth by the Kansas girl. She describes one painting as representing "a cross-eyed man who was the happy owner of two left feet, otherwise being a rather handsome man." Next a visit was paid to the room of Queen Louise, which is left just as it was when she died, eighty-eight years ago, and Miss Nellis informs us that this must be so, for on a sofa rested a pair of gloves and a parasol which carelssly had been thrown there after the queen returned from

her last walk in the palace grounds. "We next visited Garnison Kirche," says Miss Nellis. "In the vaults underneath the pulpit of this church lies the body of Germany's greatest warrior, Frederick the Great, with his father, King Frederick William I. The vault is very small, and the only light we had was fom a candle held by the guide. It seemed impossible to me as I rested my hand on the small copper coffin that it should contain the mortal remains of the great Freidrich. Napoleon, the victor, stood here on the night of November 3, 1896, and, as he rested his hand on this same coffin, he spoke aloud: 'Had you been living I never would have reached Berlin.' A few years later. on this same spot, stood Alexander I., of Russia, with King Frederick William III. and over the great general's coffin they romised each other to oppose Europe' greatest enemy until he should be subdued. Napoleon, Alexander, Frederick William could sit in a chair and sleep as well as and I, all have stood in the same place and have touched the coffin of the great conqueror. We returned to Berlin by the o'clock steamer. Had the three gentlemer hostess nodding by the open fire. I never above named been living we probably would never have reached Berlin."

McKinley for Six More Years. rom the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The following is taken from the New York World: The last seven presidential elections have been carried alternately, with the regu-larity of a four-year clock, by each of the two great political parties. The record is: 1872—Grant, Republican, 1876—Tiden, Democrat, 1889—Garfield, Republican,

1884-Cleveland, Democrat.

isse-tiarrison, Republican, 1892-Cleveland, Democrat, 1896-McKinley, Republican, In 1999, according to the rule, the presi-dent should again be a Democrat, Will history repeat itself? And who will be the man? 888-Harrison, Republican,

There are one or two mistakes in this "round-up" of political history. In 187 Hayes was elected, not Tilden. In 1884 the In 1876 election turned upon the vote of New York city, and it is very well known that Blaine, not Cleveland, was really elected.

Tammany stole that election. However, let us pass all that. History will not "repeat itself; for very good rea sons. It is usual, according to history, for the congressional election immediately following a presidential election to show majorities adverse to the administration. the year 1898 the administration has been most grandly supported. What is more these elections have made Bryan an im possibility and have eliminated free trad

and free silver as serious issues. The Democratic party stands to-day with out a single issue that commands respect. Where is it going to land? What is it go ing to do to justify its claim to be a political organization? These are questions which we cannot answer. Beaten all along the line, the Democratic party is to-day but a shadow, a mere remembrance-and a ghastly one, too-of free trade panics and of free silver heresies. We look to the future now, not to the past, and in the future we see commercial advancement. the increase of business, the building of a merchant marine to carry the products of farm and manufactory, and if the sensa-tional journals of New York, of which the World is a conspicuous example, can find any hope for beaten and disintegrated Democracy in the outlook, it is entirely

welcome to its crumb of comfort. As for the Inquirer, it can see only a prosperous country under the wise, patriand strong administration of William McKinley for the next six years.

The Advance in Prices.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The prices of commodities, on the whole, continue to move upward. Bradstreet's keeps a record embracing 100 odd staple articles, and the index number representing the father of Frederick the Great, who also dwelt in the palace of Potsdam, as follows: "One of his whims was to have a 76,562 on October 1, 75,576 on July 1, 74,184 on January 1, 73.265 on November 1, 1897, and 56.863 on October 1, 1886, which still stands found in the world. He had his agents in as the low record-breaking point. On Occommercial relapse beginning with the Baring failure, the price number was 165,596. From that time to October, 1886, in the United States average commodity prices shrunk nearly 50 per cent. They still renresent a fall from the climax of silver inflation of over 27 per cent.

The rise in prices since the defeat of the silver Democracy in 1896 has amounted to nearly 29 per cent. How much of this has been due to natural causes inhering in the reaction from long-continued depression

formation of trusts, which now control the production of many staple commodities, cannot be told; but the latter influence is nquestionably a chief contributing influence to the price advance. We cannot safe-

The election of 1896 was contested on the issue of prices. One party advocated finan-cial measures which would effect a radical dvance in the money value of commodities, The other party opposed all such measures as dishonest. The latter party won and yet its victory has been followed by a very insiderable advance in prices. The dolar has been depreciated to a very considerable extent. According to the Bradstreet's index number, prices have risen 18 per cent and the dollar has been to that degree depreclated. Some 77 cents is now needed to buy what 57 cents would have ought in 1896.

This should be so far satisfactory to the heap money party. And it is certainly ctory to the other party, for the advance in prices is proclaimed by all conervative financial papers as a most help of and encouraging industrial fact. We hould all, then, be unanimous and happy.

merican Cars on French Railroads.

am the New York Sun. Among other measures for Attracting for ign visitors to the Paris exhibition of 1989, he French minister of public works is orging the great railroad companies of the ountry to provide themselves with a larger sumber of cars of the "corridor" or Amerian style, and thus make traveling to the capital more comfortable. As American travelers abroad know, the ears mostly sed on the French as on other European railroads are of the coach pattern, consistng of several compartments, each holding rom six to eight passengers, and each communicating with the others and with those f other cars only by an outside footboard. Phis arrangement puts a single passenger ecupying the same compartment with a robber or an assassin beyond the reach of help. He cannot, as numerous robberies and murders prove escape while the train s in motion, and the passengers in the ad joining compartments cannot get to him No provision is made, either, for toilet and refreshment accommodations, except when the train halts and passengers can get out and use those of the stations. The defechas been partially remedied by the introduction for first class passengers of cars re sembling ours, and it is for the multiplica tion of these, for the use of all classes, that

the French minister is exerting himself. French railroad companies object to undertaking the improvement asked of them on the ground of its expense. A Paris newspaper has made inquiry of their of cers with the following result:

The Eastern Railroad Company, which owns the line between Paris and Southern Germany, has already 120 of the required ears, and will have 164 more ready by but they are for first and second class pas sengers only. The first class corridor car weighs nearly seventeen tons, costs \$6,000 and earries only twenty-four passengers, while an ordinary car weighs twelve and one-half tons, costs only \$4,000 and carries thirty-two passengers.

The representatives of the Orleans company, which connects Paris with Spain, declared that what was demanded was impossible. The company had only twenty first class cars with lavatories and communication between the compartments. To add to them would increase the company's debt and impair the value of its property. The Northern company, owning the routes to England, Belgium and Northern Germany, looks on the scheme as ruinous The corridor cars cost \$10,000, weigh over twenty-five tons and carry forty-two pasengers, making the transportation per pas senger double that of the ordinary cars. The Lyons company, over whose lines passes the travel between France and Italy,

is better provided with intercommunicating cars and will have about 600 of them by 1900, which it is supposed will be sufficient. The Western company, which serves Havre, Cherbourg and Brest, has only fiftyfour of the cars required, and will add to them possibly, twenty more, but will ex-

amine into the subject. It thus appears that the five principal railroad companies of France will have, for the accommodation of visitors to the Paris exhibition of 1909, only a few hundred cars of a pattern which offers to any travelers conveniences which al railroad companies provide for all their passengers without exception.

From the Philadelphia Pre

The National Civil Service Reform League nakes itself ridiculous in asking members throughout the country to write letters to President McKinley protesting against changes in the civil service rules that will remove any government employes from the classified service. There is not a member of the league who is any better friend of civil service reform than is President Me Kinley. He is a very much wiser friend of the reform than are those short-sighted persons who think that deluging him with made-to-order "personal" letters will influence him one way or the other.

How little those men know about publie business may be inferred from the fact that they think the president will read such letters. Hundreds of thousands of that class of letters reach the White House, and if the president undertook to read them all he would not be able to do any-thing else. The writers of such missives might as well save themselves useless

trouble. The president has shown himself a true friend of civil service reform, and he cannot demonstrate the fact any better than by taking out of the classified service charmen, laborers and those holding confidential fiduciary places who were put the classified lists contrary to law, and for partisan reasons, by President Cleveland That is all President McKinley has ever thought of doing. But he has not ye done that, though for eighteen months there have been weekly reports that he is going to make sweeping changes in the

Civil service reform is not promoted i the least by the circulation of falsehood as to what the president will do on the

Dearly Gained Utah

From the New York World In the senate of the Fifty-fourth con gress-1895-1897-the free silver alliance of Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists was plotted, planned and perpetrated. In that senate there were thirty-nine Democrats

national campaigns-in 1895 for president and congress, in 1898 for congress. has been the net result to the Democratic party. Of those thirty-nine Democratic scat-

where now are the two from New York, the two from Maryland, the two from Wiscon sin, the two from Indiana? Where is the seat from New Jersey, that from Ohio, that from Ulinois, that from North Dakota, that from California? Why is Senator Gray, of Deleware, giving way to a Republican? Why is there a Republican in one of the Kentucky seats?

Even if the doubtful West Virginia falls to the Democrats, there will still be only twenty-seven Democratic senators.
The Democrats retain a Delaware holdver who won by a scratch, so the clear loss s fourteen. Against this loss set the gain-two seats

n L'tah! For free silver the Democrats gave up seats from the East, seats from the West, seats from the border states, seats from the Northwest and the Pacific slope to gai Titah!

The Delay Explained. rom the Philadelphia Press

Havana is in such a disturbed condition, owing to the mutinous spirit of the Spanish troops, that citizens are said to fear to go on the streets at night. This leads some newspapers to criticise the American commissioners for not compelling the Spanish to evacuate sooner. But how could the commissioners do anything more than they have done? The Spanish troops are

mable to borrow a few hundred thousand dollars to accelerate the evacuation there seems to be no way to rush matters. On he other hand, it is not safe for American troops to go into Havana until the Spanisi re out and the city has been cleaned. Such cleansing cannot begin for some time yet. The control of public affairs, however, nould be in American hands by Decem-

How About That "Chinese Wall"?

ber 1.

om the Springfield (Mass.) Republican tober foreign trade statement wa given out yesterday by Mr. Austin, chie of the treasury bureau of statistics, and is is follows, compared with the figures fo the same period a year ago:

26,151,413 24,331,960 32,322,781 25,646,463 sports, free Total imports

This is, with one or two exceptions, th most favorable monthly trade exhibit ever made. The exports are the largest ever recorded of a single month, save only of December, 1897, when \$125,059,721 worth of mer chandise was sent abroad, and the presen cord is more remarkable in view of the act that there has been a material declin the prices of leading articles of export,

uch as wheat and cotton. The larger volume of exports last month as compared with the same month in 1897 was due entirely to the increasing output of manufactured goods. Breadstuffs, cotton, provisions and mineral oils, for exam ole, contributed \$76,356,124 to the export total of last month and \$77,467,404 to that of October, 1897, Hence it would appear that the output of manufactures must have been arger by from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 last month than during the same time a year

The present state of our foreign trade is extraordinary. For the ten months of the calendar year exports have exceeded imports by the amazing and wholly unprece lented sum of \$460,206,802. If silver be taken into account, the excess of exports rise above \$470,000,000, and in the same time the net gold exports amount to \$129,506,246. Making all allowances for undervaluation of merchandise imports, travelers' expendi tures, etc., there must remain a large balance against the outside world still unsettled. Either this or the liquidation of our foreign indebtedness is proceeding at a remarkable rate.

Caba's Bright Future.

rom the Philadelphia Prem.
The outlook for much lower taxes in Cuba and for a government on a sound financial basis is very bright. Over \$29,-000 000 raised in taxes by the Spanish can be saved when they are finally ejected from the island. One-half of that sum ms heretofore been raised on account of the alleged Cuban debt, and the remainder for army and navy purposes and for salaries for Spanish officials, and so on. Heretofore the expenses of Spanish legations in Washington and other American ountries have been paid from the Cuban reasury.

But much larger sums will have to be expended in other directions than has ocen the case heretofore. The \$247,000 paid out annually for educational purposes on the island is ridiculous, especially when compared with the \$1.450,000 paid to retired army and navy officers and the \$7,000,000 paid to the army and navy. educational fund evidently can easily be increased to millions. In the same way the \$168,000 heretofore expended under the department of agriculture, industry and emmerce can be largely increased.

With good government Cuba will not only prosper, but it can be made healthful, and its inhabitants can be given the benefits of good public schools. It is improbable that the Cubans themselves can carry on such a government until they ave been properly instructed. They have never lived under a free government and key do not know what it means. They can no more conduct such a government without proper instruction than they can read and write without being shown how In time they will learn, and prosperity will bring them able assistance.

Brighten Up the Senate. Prom the Philadelphia Inquirer.

If New York decides to send Chauncey M. Depew to the senate it will be a fitting reward for the he has rendered the Republican party in state and nation. Dr. Depew has been a tower of strength to sound money and high tariff. His utterances have heard and weighed from one end of the and to the other, and the only thing tha has ever been said against him was that he is a wit. The fact that he is a humorist and an after-dinner speaker as always stood in his way of being seriously considered for high office, but the Empire state could do far worse than send him to the senate.

The New Thanksgiving Spirit.

From the Chicago Tribune There will be innumerable reasons for thanksgiving in this year of special grace and conspicuous blessings conferred. Thanksgiving for Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrones and the Philippines. Thanksgiving for the exploits of our army and navy Thanksgiving for national expansion and thanksgiving that national expansion has been indorsed and the national credit saved by the people. Thanksgiving that the 16 to I heresy has received its death blow. But, above all, thanksgiving for expansion and everlasting gratitude that the counsels of Bryan and Schurz and Norton and Hoar have not prevailed.

Congress Will Right This.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The official returns of the Ninth district in Kentucky gave the Republican candidate a majority of twelve, The Democratic election commissioners could not stand this, so they threw out the entire vote of one precinct which gave the Republican candidate twenty majority, thus electing the Democrat by eight. The votes were thrown out on the ground that the officers of the election closed the polls on election day and went to dinner.

A Voter's Protest.

When de feller gits in office it too frequent is d He fergits de man dat holp him for ter climb up ter de place; When he healts de folks hurrahing he's de biggest He gits up on de housetop en he kicks de ladde

down! When de feller gits in office-den it's "glery hal En "I livin' mighty happy, en I den't keer muc En 'I lives
for you!'
I up heab on de housetop-I de biggest man in town
En I don't keer fer de ladder, en I gwine ter kiek i
-Atlanta Constitution.

Little Breeches.

From the Indianapolis Journal. She-"Mr. Hay, the secretary of state," He-"Yes." "He belongs to the old Knickerbocke

families, does he not?"

"Not that I ever heard of." "Well, then, he wrote something about them, or something like that."

Extracting the Lessons

From the Chicago Tribune.

Wunnout— 'Yes, I got there by a safe ma jority. The trouble with you was that the voters didn't give you credit for being sincere in your promises."

Alsoran-"No, they didn't give me credit And I couldn't pay eash!"

His Foot.

From the Chicago News. "They say she married a man who has one foot in the grave." "Yes, she always had an eye to business He lost a leg in the war and is drawing a heavy pension."

Exceptions to All Rules.

From the Washington Post "A Democratic victory never increased a dividend," shouts a jubilant Republican editor. Possibly the stockholders in the North Carolina and South Carolina ceme teries can testify to the contrary.

THE ETERNITY OF NATURE.

The coming and the going of the light, The pure stars shining, wheeling through the night, The rousing and the onset of the storm, Love's happy voices when the days are warm, The call of flocks, the humming of the bee,

The lay and leafage of the greenwood tree. The long meledious sorrowing of the hill, The fell of dream when all the world is still-What charm these ever had, they have it now; Nature, eternal youth is on her brow, Beauty is here, forever round her way, Not hers, but ours, the roses of a day.

THE THRESHING FLOOR.

-John Vance Cheney, in the Outlook.

Oh, threshing floor, loved haunt of old. From paths pursued in vain Returned, I listen where the fluils

Long since beat out the grain. Here stood the gray-roofed barn, with doors Wide open, west and eart: Here with the last high-leaded wain. We held the autumn feast;

And here we danced the baryest dance-Strong pouths and maidens gay.

The robins, guests in orchard boughs, Sang us their parting lay.

When now the locusts' choir was mute In mendows latery mown, And silence fallen among the bought Whence every hird had flown,

In riddle shook the grain; The chaff before the west wind flow O'er fallous blown amain.

The dark pine forests, barred the moon As o'er the hill she peeped, Upon whose yellow, sloping side Our full-eared sheaf we respect

Again the crimson strews the mold. And purple steeps the air; Afar, and all ungathered, hangs

But never fall the beechen falls Upon the sheafed cor Ob. gladness of that early dream,

Revisit fields forform? -J. J. Kennedy. LIVERY.

Old-fashioned raiment suits the Tree; The' floating winds are fain To strip the foliage, presently He patterns it again; Fastidious of chivaley. Rejecting as in scorn All other than the panoply

His ancestors have worn. -John B. Tabb

Supremacy of the Stock Yards.

rom the Chicago Re-The fact that Mr. Zangwill, the distinguished English author, was conducted through the stock yards with something f the solemnity of a function is gratifying proof that the great institution which is so inseparably linked with Chicago's fame is not losing its proud pre-eminence to younger, more conventional and bettersmelling rivals, such as the public library. the Art institute, the Field museum, the university and Illuminated State street. The importance of the stock yards is not only impressed upon Chicago's consciousness, but so deeply imbedded in it that there is instinctively a public fear lest some eminent visitor may escape without having witnessed the process of converting hogs into pork and short-rib sides

on the magnificent scale which Chicago done can show. At times it has seemed that this fear was about to be justified. Sojourning men of mark have been placed before this obect of interest and that, they have had their dinners and receptions, they have vouchsafed the press their impressions of the city and have bought their tickets for other places. But always before the last moment the watchful spirit of local pride has intervened and the stock yards were

exhibited. The narrow margin by which the city was saved from a calamity in Mr. Zangwill's case, enforcing other examples of the same sort, leads to the question whether Chicago can afford longer to trust to chance. Suppose some man should b taken sick or disabled before he has seen the stock yards? The city council ought to appoint a permanent committee of local greatness, which would be not merely charged with the duty, but empowered by every visiting notable at the city limits and conduct him, dead or alive, to the stock yards. After that let him miss what

else he may. Insurance of Married Women

From the Boston Transcript.

The action of the life insurance companies of Canada in agreeing hereafter to accept no risks on the lives of married women unless they are breadwinners of the family, or, in other words, wholly independent of their husbands, is understo to have been arrived at with a view to lessen the crime of murder for the purpose of securing insurance money, several cases of the kind having erisen within the last two years. The action of the insurance companies is consistent with the underlying principle of life insurance, and one which is insisted upon in the assessment fraternities, that the province of insurance is to provide for the dependent by those upon whom they depend, and not for the benefit of those who have dependents. A man cannot be said to have an insurable interest in the life of a wife whom he supports, but, on the other hand, a woman cannot have an insurable interest in the life of the husband who is dependent on her; so, to be consistent, the com-panies should refuse to accept a risk on the life of a man whose wife supports him.

Feeding the World.

the Indianapolis Journal The Philadelphia Press has authentic information that there are now on the ocean heading for that city ninety-three foreign steamships under charter to return to Europe with cargoes of grain. As these vessels will carry an average of 15,000 quarters of grain, the entire fleet will take out within the next sixty days say 11,160,000 bushels of grain. This estimate does not include a large number of vessels now en route for European ports which are under contract to return for another cargo, and, of course, it relates only to the port of Philadelphia. The American farmer is dong his share towards feeding the world.

From the Washington Star.
"The farmer allus gits the worst of it when he goes to New York city," remarked

"Yes." answered his wife with a sigh. "They put funny pictures of him into the papers an make him look ridicklous at he theaviers."

"I'm afraid they do. What of it?"
"Oh, nothin" of it; that is, nothin' partickiar. Only I can't help thinkin that when them New York city-ers reads the lection returns they'll wake up to the fact that it's time they was throwin' a bouquets at us agriculturalists an' joliyin'

us along." Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.

Either a girl is in love or else a man looks funny when he proposes.

In the game of life, when Love deals, hearts is trumps; when Death deals, it is spades.

By the time a man has heard all one woman knows about another woman he is generally sure that he likes the other best. No woman can ever put down a carpet when there is another woman there, be cause she has to hold the tacks in her mouth. Every man would get married if he thought he had money enough, and every

woman would get married if some man thought she had brains enough. Not So Smooth as He Thought.

From Tit-Bics. "And why, Jennie, did you tell Willie you wouldn't be his little sweetheart?"
"'Tause he didn't ast till he knowed I had a box of chocolates."